Covernor of Virginia. The sovereign people of Virginia, un-biased, and by their own free choice, have, by a majority of nearly one hundred thou sand qualified voters, severed the ties that ore Lound them to the Government of the United States, and uniting this Commonwealth with the Confederate States .-That our people have a right "to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its est likely to effect their safety and hapness," was proclaimed by our fathers, and it is a right which no freeman should ever elinquish. The State of Virginia has now, the second time in the history, asserted this right, and it is now the duty of every Virginiae to acknowledge her act when ratified by such a majority, and to give his willing ex-operation to make good he declaration. All her people have vuted Each has taken his chance to have his personal views represented You, as well as the rest of the State, have cast your vote fairly, and the majority is against It is the duty of good citizers to rield to the will of the State. The bill of rights has proclaimed "that the people have s right to uniform government ; and there fore, that no government, separate from or independent of the government of Virginia

ought to be erected or established within

the limits thereof."

The majority, thus declared, therefore, have a right to govern. But notwithstand ing this right, thus exercised, has been regarded by the people of all sections of the United States as undoubted and sacred, yet the Government at Washington now potic power, is endeavoring to coerce our sople to abject submission to their author Virginia has asserted her independence. She will maintain it at every hazard. She is sustained by the power of ten of treasury notes and by loans, of her sister Southern States, ready and willing to uphold her cause. Can any true Virginian refuse to render assistance? Mer segether as one people heretofore, to rally to the standard of the Old Dominion. By all the sacred ties of consanguinity, by the intermixture of the blood of East and West, by common paternity, by friendships ballowed by a thousand enerished reculled tions, memories of the past, by the relies of the great men of other days, come to from your soil. There may be traiters in the midst of you, who, for selfish ends, bave turned against their mather and would degraded. But I can not, will not, believe that a majority of you are not true sons, who will give your blood and your treasure for Virginia's deleuse.

I have sent for your protection such troops as the emergency enabled me to col leet, in charge of a competent commander. I have ordered a large force to go to your aid, but I rely with the utmost confidence upon your own strong arms to rescue your expenses to provide for. firesides and alters from the pollution of a reckless enemy. The State is invaded at several points but ample forces have been collected to defend her.

There has been a complaint among you that the Eastern portion of the State has enjoyed an exemption from taxation to your prejudice. The State, by a majority of 50,000, has put the two vections on an equality in this respect. By a diaplay of nogramimity in the vote just given, the to share with you all the burthers of Goveernment, and to meet all Virginia's liabili ties. They come now to aid you as you came in fermer days to aid them. The eoming to your rescue. Let one heart, one inevitable. mind, one energy, one power, nerve every patriot arm in s ommon cause. The heart that will not best in unison with Virginia

The troops are posted at Huttonsville meet them as brothers !' Given under me hand, and un-

der the scal of the Commonwealth [L. S.] this 14th day of June, 1861, and in the 84th year of the Commonwealth. By the Governor: JOHN LETCHER

GEORGE W MURFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth,

# Ireland's Opportunity.

It is a traditional maxim among the Irish revolutionists that "England's defliculty is Ireland's opportunity " Ireland never had so good an opportunity, and may perer have a better one again that when the English government seems likely to afford ber by its policy in relation to the unhappy civil war which is now inaugurated in the United States; and, judging from various symptoms, it is not improbable that she will avail herself of the blunder of John Bull to assert her independence. She has surely as good a right to it as the Southern Confederacy; and with the aid afforded her by the United States, and protothly in the end by France, the would be far better capable of maintaining herself than the secession government.

We publish to day a remarkable article from the Dublin Irishman, showing that the moment it appeared England had taken eides with the south, Ireland ranges herself en the side of the north; and should British policy become more defiant and more decidedly hostile, there is every reason to believe that the Irish will not confine themselves to words. There are us many Irishmen now enlisted in this war as would form the neucles of an army sufficient to break the British yoke from Irish necks forever. They pant for the opportunity to strike the blow. All that they desire is to be landed on their native soil, when a million of men in arms would rally around the star spangled banner and their own an cient "supburst" under which B. m. B.ru led their ancestors to victory. America has the ships and can find the arms and the money necessary for the expedition .-As to the result who can doubt? France, her nearest neighbor and even warm in her sympathies for Ireland, would gladly land her secret aid, and soon even recognize the independence of Ireland. From the very outset France would undoubtedly rec ognize her as belligerent, to which England could not farrly object, being the rule she established for her own conduct in the case of the Southern Confederacy. What have of British commerce would not Irish sailors make in American privateers?

With the loss of Ireland the British em pire would be far more crippled toan could the United States be by the loss of the south. Ireland is her right arm in war, manning her army and navy, and her gran ary at all times-furni-hing her sustain ance and a free market for her manufacteres. England by the loss of Ireland would become a third or fourth rate power; and would not France rejuce at such a consummation? Let British rulers, therefore, beware how they meddle with the integrity of the Union. We have the power to "carry the war into Africa," and enable an oppressed nationality to redress her centuries in an unbroken chain .- New

and other countries in Europe, soldiers rise from the ranks to the highest honors In this country, a soldier might as well undertake to scull up Niagria Falls with a ling every man who says aught in favor of South seem determined to rush the Southhand saw as to rise higher than a corporal or sergent in the American army. No matter how brave or intelligent he is, unless he is the son or relation of a member of Congress or some leading partisan, he must never look for promotion in the American service. Is it any wonder that the regular army is made up of the mater-This reproach ought to be re-Give our soldiers the opportunity and they will make able officers as any in the world. Let the gallant and meritous conduct entitle the private to be will not fail to win them .- Troy H' hig. | ete \$1.

# JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

What It Costs. According to official reports there are now under arms and in the pay of the powers in such form as to them shall seem | Government of the United States 250,000 000 a year. The Navy, together with the ordinary expenses of Government, will require, at least, enough more to make our national expenses at this time amount to the enormous sum of \$365,000,000 a year,

or \$1,000,000 a day. This vast sum must be borrowed, raised by contributions, or collected by the levy of a direct tax upon the people; for no dependence can be placed upon duties on imports as they will amount to no considerable amount in the present condition of affairs. When we consider that the aggregate wealth of the country amounts to but sixteen thousand millions of dollars, of which one third is in the seceded States, the impossibility of paying our expenses as we go is apparent. And as to contribu tions from the loyal States, associations or individuals, it is absurd to think that they atterly denies, and by the exercise of des | will amount to a sum sufficent to pay our national expenses one week. Therefore, to raise the necessary means by the issue

It the war lasts one year, our national debt will amount to three hundred millions of the Northwest, I appeal to you, by all of dollars. To pay the interest on a war the considerations which have drawn us debt of one year only, would require a tax who are in favor of placing the olive ble property of the country.

When we reflect that we have our complicated systems to sustain and that we wanting in their fidelity to the constitution must also raise, by direct taxation, the expenses of our State, county and muni-Virginia's banner, and drive the invaders emul organizations, we may well doubt our capacity to pay. Already most of the States are burdened by heavy debts and permit her to be ignomine usty opposed and | the war is rapidly increasing them. The State debt of Illinois bas already been increased three and a half millions of dollars in consequence. While our county and city expenses by the same cause have been greatly increused. The condition of the other States is very similar. All bave debts of their own to look after and local

With the blockade of the Mississippi cutting off all trade in that direction and the general stagnation of business of all kinds, it will be impossible for the people to pay the increase of taxes. The people of Littonis, particularly considering that they have been swindled out of four or five millions of dollars by the Wild Cat bank-East bas, by a furge majority, consented ers, will be pourly prepared to meet their to relinquish this exemption, and is ready proportion of the amount needed. We ad mit that this gloomy picture of our financtal prospects is enough to discourage the most patristic. Yet, from present indicamen in the Southern Confederacy glory in tions, the overwhelming difficulties are

But the increase of Government, State, county and municipal debts by the war, is now, is a traiter's heart; the arm that will far from being the heaviest evil. The loss it as sound doctrine that the President, or not strike home in her caused now is pul- of property, the waste of money, and the the Commander-in-Chief of the military. Come with your own good weapons and comparison to the destruction of human regiment or company, may, in time of shoughtered in battle, and mourning and come established in this country, and we grief will rest upon most of the families of would be reduced to the most appaling of will tell the tale of wae.

that we should look at matters in their true light. The whole subject will soon be befire Congress, when it will doubtless be weighed in all its bearings. But we con fess we have little hope that Congress will try to lessen the fearful expenses that

#### The Fourth of July. The 86th Anniversary of American In-

dependence is at hand-and a melancholy

Eighty five years ago, a little band of and pledged their lives, their fortunes and sacred honor in the cause of human frees

Then was laid the foundation of a gayernment which has prospered beyond hu- telegraphic disputches they would find man conception, and extended inumerable something to criminate prominent Demo- wonder and surprise of millions of people next increase of the army; blessings upon millions and millions of prople. And as the national day draws exposed is one of their own high officers; Northern beavens, of a comet of large dinight, the deeds of the past, and the mem- and his treason was committed after his mensions. It was clear and the view was one number as a National Guard, ory of the noble, self sacrificing patriots who bequeathed to us a government with such glorious institutions, naturally inspires our hearts with generosity and grat

But what painful associations throng upon our minds as we greet our 86m National Auniversary! We no longer behold a mighty and powerful confederacy of free and sovereign States, the admiration of patriots and the awe of tyrants throughout the world, but a divided Union and the reign of fearful apprehensions, terrorisms. Colonel of one of the regular regiments, is and civil war It is with sad hearts we said to be the famous Capt. Hunter who, turn away from the terrible spectacle. But some twenty years ago, so terrible frightlet us jut our trust in the Almighty Ruter ened Wentworth of the Chicago Democrat of the Universe and beseech him to save and a certain leading Republican of this our Republic from its present peril.

# Villifying Crittenden.

thunder organ of the Administration, one of whose editors fills the best Government office in the State, is harling its anothemas at the head of John J. Crittenden. The nished two full companies for the war, reason why it assails the old patriot is, be. while Homer, the banner Republican town, cause it is removed that he intends to favor | has not a single representative in the army the peace pelicy in the approaching Congress. The Tribune is for war-bloody Awakes" &c. long catalogue of wrongs, stretching over and forious, But its editors remain safely Renzt Documents - We give, in to day's at home , lubricating on fat government sal- paper, a speech of Henry A. Wise and the No Passertos .- In the armi s of France | do the fighting. The Republican brawlers | These are remarkable documents and show are careful to keep their careasses out of the to what excess the Southern mind has been range of secession bullets, but are for hang- led. The leaders of the rebellion in the peace and compromise.

# Fireman's Parade.

There will be a grand parade and review of the fire department of this city on the Fourth.

The different companies will be out in uniform, and we understand a trial of engines will take place in the afternoon. In the evening, America Co , No. 1, will

## Compromise.

The Republican press generally, and the Chicago Times and most other Demo sidering any terms for the compromise of our present appalling national troubles at the approaching session of Congress.

Now, whilst we yield to no one in loyal-

ity to the government under which we live;

in the patriotism and wisdom of our commander-in-chief, we are nevertheless in favor of adjusting our difficulties by other means than the sword, if it can be done with out a sacrifice of national pride and honor We are aware that the terms "turies." "traitors," "secessionists," are applied to men in this latitude for the expression of opinions in favor of settling the difficulties without the further shedding of blood, waste of treasure and loss of life But this shall not deter us from expressing our honest convictions. We are in favor of a compromise. We think the suggestions made recently by Mr. Crittenden are worthy of the attention and approbation of every patriot in the land. In the opinion of that distinguished statesman, the disaffreted States ought to present a statement of their grievances to Congress and ask for redress; and that if their demands were at all reasonable, they should be the only recourse left, is for Government granted. Certainly there is nothing treas enable is this. Crittenden and the noble men who desire to stay the tide of blood, and to save the country from anarchy and ruin, are no traiters. Nor are the hundreds of thousands in the Northern States of six mills on the dollar of all the taxable branch of peace alongside of the sword and giving our Southern brothern the

> or loyalty to the Government. The Abolition shout of "no compromise with traitors," should not frighten people out of their reason. It is true public feeling is much excited, and the voice of reason nas hardly a chance to be heard, but we owe it to ourselves, to the deluded people of the South, to homanity, that a little self examination be made, so that we make sure of doing no wrong. The eves of the civilized world are upon ue, and it telo wes our statesman to move with wisdom, caution and moderation. One false

a vast slaughter house. While we believe that the leaders, who have inaugurated and are pushing on this inexcusable rebellion, are moved by per sonal ambition and revenge, we do not doubt that the great mass of the Southern or four patients in the hospital and those people who have taken part in the move- of not a serious character. ment of the grievances of which they strictest rules, complain, let us whin them, if we can.

Bes The True Democrat says it regards rum of business, is of little moment in or any commanding officer of a brigade, life that must easne if the war goes on .- war, elevate the military above the civi, There will be hundreds of thousands authorities. Let this monstrous dectrine be the country. Millions of acking hearts despotisms - a ruthless military despotism. Away with such dangerous herises! Let We may be consured for thus refering to us stand by the stars and stripes, but let the probable costs of the war which has us not surrender the right of the holeas just been commenced, but is it not proper corpus. Let the civil laws and not the will of a military commander rule.

THE OLD PATRIOT .- John J. Crittenden. recently elected to Congress in Kentuckey by the votes of Union Democrats, is seventy five years of age, of the same age of General Scott, and like that noble old hero, is in the full vigor of his mental faculties. -The country looks to him to bring forward some measure to stop the terrible conflict now going on between the people of the two sections of the Union. Wonder if Lovejoy would make a motion that the old patriots assembled in Independence Hall patriot be hanged, should be propose an honorable compromise?

HENTING TRAITORS. - An exchange says it was undoubtedly the expectation of the ming them of his sad end. Administration that by seizing the copies of grats, but thus far the only "traiter" thus were excited by the appearance in the army flicers; pose more of the same sort.

It is said that Giddings, from his Consulate in Canada, is issuing his pronunciamentos in favor of our troops on the borders of the seceded States encouraging the negroes to run off. If he don't cease him leave to come home one of these days

David Hunter, recently appointed city by pointing the wrong end of a pistol extract : towards them. If Col. Hunter will put his enemies to flight as easily as did the Capt. The Chicago Tribune, the bood and Hunter of whilem, he will come out well.

THE BANNER TOWNS .- Juliet, the banner "Ot ain't you glad you joined the Wide

desolating war.

A Kansus paper congratulates the secule of that State, on the fact that there will be no danger of starvation again un-

scople have lost eight of party politics in

their support of the Government in its peril. Wish we could say as much for the cratic journals of the North, have taken Government in its selection of Geers to You can "say as much" and all card d Democrats, who have no special axes of their own to grind, and no sympathy with the enemies of the Republic to influence

them, will "say as much Democrats and Republicans have been and are equally prompt and earnest in and whilst we approve of the main war their patrictic support of the Government men. To maintain this vast army, after its policy of the Administration up to the in its efforts to save the Union and perpetequipment, will require at least \$250,000 present time, and have implicit confidence unte this great Republic, and the Givernment has done wisely in ignoring all parigan considerations in its "selection of ficers to command our armies " Among these officers there are full as many Don ocrats as Republicans-and the Signal strains a point in its pitiful endeavor to

make it seem otherwise .- Chicago Journal, It is certainly somewhat remarkable, if, 'ignored party considerations" in the appointment of army officers, that such rabid mont, and Pierce, and Schenck, and Hurl but, should be selected to manage the war, born, the crew precipita ery made for the to the exclusion of the old veterans in the steamer, leaving a few men on the shorearmy and men who have seen service. It the guns of the Frechern meanwhite open ruling the hour at Washington. Nine out dechrush. f ten of the important military appointments are given to men who voted for Abraham Lingoln for President, Who is to the position of the enemy. an sturoid as to suppose that Pierce who led with soldiers in position to be raked by ball to the breast, killing him almost inrehel cannon, would have been made Gen- stantly. erals had it not been for their past services as active politicians in the Republican

But, he it understood, we do not find fault with the appointment of Republicans as Generals and Colonels by the Adminischoice which of the two they will take, tration, but we do insist that they be taken to be hand the whole time. This American talent and experience, rather than these who claim appointments as rewards for sacrificed by placing them under officers without experience or fitness for the resporsible positions assigned them.

## The Penitentiary.

The affairs in and about the State penitentiary, located near this city, are in a step might convert the whole country into peralties for violations of law. They are well clad, allowed plenty of wholesome food, and made to labor ten hours in a day General good health prevails amongst the prisoners, and the physician, Dr. J R. Casey, informs us that there are but three

ment against the Government, believe that | Under the prompt and efficient control of they are warring for their just rights .- Mr. James Congdon, perfect order prevails Therefore it should be the aim of our throughout the prison and the prison Government to show these misguided peo grounds. The most rigid discipline is enple that we intend no infringement of their forced, and without the cruel punishments rights ; and then, if they choose war rather usually reserted to in establishments of the

The larger portion of the consists, under The musorry, which is said to surpass acything of the kind in the world, and the entrusted to Engineer G R Macgregor, is here from the Relay House.

Messrs, Sanger and Casey, the contract to it that the work is done in secondance on the Banum re and Punladelphia Rail with the strict letter of the contract .- | roud. Fortunate it was that the work was placed into their hands. The people of the State when completed, cannot be excelled in the

FATAL ACCIDENT -On Wednesday last, signed a fatal accident occured near Breman on the Rock Island railroad. A band on the gravel train, named Martin Cuff, in attempt ing to get aboard the cars while they were moving missed his hold and fell on the track and was ran over and so seriously r jured that he died in a few hours. Mr. Cuff was an industrious and intelligent parts. Just before he drew his last breath. he told his attendants that he had two sis- on Mintary, introduce a series of bills proters residing in Ocange county New York, posingto whom he wished letters to be sent talor

A COURT - On Sunday evening the appointment to office! Further examina- most sublime and awful. Its tail was tion of the documents will probably ex- bright almost as a rambow, and extended will be visible for a few nights yet. Let every one take a look at it-and reflect for

The Rev. Mr. Smith, the talented bis Ablition nonsense, Old Abe will give editor of the Chicago Times, will officiate as paster of the Baptist Church of this city, during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Button Chaplam of Cal. March's regiment. As a sermonizer, Mr. Smith has few equals -Services will take place at the usual hours.

From an article in the Dublin Irish man, of May 18, we make the following

The disruption of the American Union s worth more to England than twenty Wa terbus. Well does the old hypocrite know this; and long therefore, and earnestly, has she labored to effect this ruin over which she now rejuces She began by Democratic town of Will county, has for- sending missionaries into the Northern States to excite the popular mind there on the subject of slavery, with a view of exasperating the South Having succeeded to a certain extent in that, she mixt gies to the South, and makes her an offer of free trade,-"Throw open," she said, " your ports to British manufactures, and we will take in exchange your cotton, and import the same direct to British hottoms" The Hostile Disposition of England. aries, while the truly patriotic have gone to proclamation of Gov. Letcher of Virginia. the face which evidently awaits her, should the co. spiracy succeed-a British protect torate-throws off her allegiance, and makes war upon the government-What now does England do? But a short while ago and her horror of slavery was mly ern people not only into their schemes to equalled by horror of Popery-she now divide the Union, but into a bloody and openly espouses the side of Slavery, and makes the Southern cause her own,

England used the Abolitionists to divide the Union, and now they grumble because she shows no inclination to maustain a Union she has labored so hard to dissolve-England did not pay \$20,000,000 to comtil another election for U. S. Senator comes | pensate for the emancipation of the negro slaves of Jamaica for nothing. Neither did she make that fine island desolate for The Buffalo Courier says that eight | nothing. Those who believed that she did

The Chicago Journal says that the Engagement at Mathias Point. Affairs Along the Upper Poto-

cial disputch to the Chicago Tribune ! Washington, June 28. The Pawnee arrived on the Navy Yard lay, beingo g the dead body of Cuptain of the Freeborn, who was killed rday in the engagement with the miederate force at Matheas Point It appears that the Freeb to was off the recommutaring, when she discovered In battery at that piace by the rebel a !diers. It was determined to throw up reast works and mount guns thereon, to give the enemy a warm reception should

er attack the crews. Accordingly, yesterday morning, shout hirry-live men were set to work, under cover of the Freeborn's guns, at throwing up sand bag breast works, and succeeded a working fours hours and a half and got About 5 actock in the evening they

went to their houts to go one board for gons as the Journal alleges, the Government has to mount on the work, when, just as they were embarking, they were surprised by orce of rebels estimated at about from one thousand to fitteen hundred strong, who Republican partizans as Banks, and Fre- poured a heavy, continuous file of musketry upon them from the busiles near.
Under cover of the gues of the Freeis nonsense to talk ab at no partizanism ing with activity, and precision apparently, e he enemy, who were concealed by un

with what effect could not be seen, owing Capt. Ward behaved with great coolness, standing by the gun- and directing the fire his men up to the very mouth of a rebel When his gunner received a wound in the battery to be shot down like dogs, or thigh, which disabled him. Capt. Ward Schenek who ran a railroad train loaded impa gun when he received a Minimusket

The men left on shore by the bonts, in their retient swam out to the Freetonn, one of the men entrying on his back a wounded couride named Bess, who had four musket balls shot into him, and it is thought to be mortally wounded Jack Williams receiv ed a flesh wound in the leg while waving the stars and stripes, which he carried in from men who have some little military energy, which he never ceased to ware. was pierced with nineteen musket balls Only three men on the boats were wounded, and the only life lost was that of past political service. We contend that the gallant Ward, who, the moment the the lives of our brave troops should not be enemy was discovered, been the signal for the crews to come on board and instantly opened on the foe with his heavy guns.

While the crews were engaged on the breastworks, a slave approached the shore with a white shirt on a pole, and got on board the Freeborn, and informed Capt Ward that the enemy were in the underbrush near by, one thousand strong. Still the work was continued, and made ready. most prosperous condition There are new as the event has turned out, for the rebels 658 prisoners confined there, suffering the to eccury with guns, which they have probably mounted ere this time

## Affairs in Baltimore.

New York, June 28 A special to the Herald, Baltimore, 27th says: "Families have packed up ready to leave the city in expectation of Gen. Banks' proclamation of mutual law. S me have fled at the prospect of being ruled by those they have no co. fidence in. Positive orders have been given by the

Marsua to avoid irritating people, and to arrest University who make violent demon-Marshal Kans writes his wife that he is well treated and as comfortable as circum-

stances will admit. than an honorable and peaceable settle- kind, the men are made to confirm to the the price, who commune on duty as usual Rowdies are beginning to show signs of it

> nstituted searches for arms in private are employed at work finishing the outer dwellings. A lot was seized in a lager walls and in erecting buildings and shops | borr satisfit A company of twenty was stopped as board the steamer Mary Wash

> Additional regiments of United States supervision of the structure generally is trongs have scrived. Col. Jones' regiment Reports are current that the United ors, are on the grounds constantly, seeing monts about eight miles cast of Baltimore, States forces are throwing up entreach-

> Marshal Gifford has just promulgated an order saying that the different police forces stinue in the discharge of their duty may rely upon it that our penitentiary, as heretolore No military force is intend ed to take the place of the present force, without there he a necessary call for it. The Police Board is distanded; 360 out of 400 of Marshal Kane's palice have re-

5:30 P M -No police force has yet been organized. All the bar-rooms have been ordered clear by Provos: Marshall Kenley."

## Bills to be Introduced in Con-Washington, June 28

been in consultation with Congressmen, as man, and a comparative stranger in these well as high facers of the government, and, at an early day of the extra session of Congress, will, as chairman of the Committee

First, to legal ze the Executive action con cerning the present defensive or warnke orepaintions. Secondly, giving the sanction of law to

the pan air-ady ann unced for a perma-Thirdly, return g ushim and disabled Fourthly, to organize from the militia

all el thed and armed alike; Fifthly, to increase the number of Cadets to the extent of 68, or to the number of nearly accross the beavens. The strange Senators, and authorizing the President to me-senger is rapidly passing away, but fill the vacancies caused by resignation or otherwise in that institution Besides, it is designed to recommend an

appropriation of \$200,000,000 to carry the densive measure into effect. The above are substantially the objects contemplated.

### Skirmishes Near Romney Washington, June 28

Gen. Scott received a disputch dated Cumberland, 27th, from Col. Wallace, saying that a portion of the 13th Regiment, while returning from Frankfort, near Romney, to see it any rebels were there, avertook forty horsemen and charged them, routing and driving them over a mile, killing eight and securing seventeen horses, After an hour's rest the enemy, reinforced, suddenly attacked us, obliging us to abandon the horses, and retire to a small island at the mouth of Patterson Creek, where we killed twenty three of the enemy. We were finally driven off, each one for himetf. Now we are safe in camp

Corporal Hayes, of company A, was wounded. John C Haldinghreek wataken prisoner and murdered. Two retel flicers were killed The fight was very desperate, and the

alove are unit is unexaggerated We have intelligence of four repel regi-

#### New York, June 29 A dispatch to the Herald, Washington, June 28, save : "The Secretary of War's report will show that there are 300,000

men in the field.

"England has shown no disposition to reply to our government's proposition ac- States. On that day also the rebel States cepting the Paris conference on the subject are required to elect their members of Conwith important military movements in at their respective states on the 4th of De-Canada and naval movements on our coast, cember and cast their votes for president makes her secret designs apparent. It is and vice president. The new Congress understood that instructions have been for warded to our naval squadrons to allow no interference with our blockade under any

mac

Hagerstown, Md., June 29. Maj Doubleday saw a party of rebel troops to day clu-tering aroung some so de threw a six p und shot at them this aftermon, when they scampered over the crest of the hull. Orders for the the march of the reserve guard, consisting of the lst Wisconsin, 4th Connecticut and 11th Pennsylvanta regiments, were issued this after-

Lieut, Elde, of Major Doubleday's command, learned from the party who brought in a flag of truce, yesterday, that the Virgirtans are forced to feed their borses exlusively on corn They have no old hav, and acknowledged that not only hay but defence. provisions of all kinds were very scarce -They said that everything in the valley of Virginia was literally extunusted

It is believed that our troops will cross the Potomae, partly at Port and partly at Shepard's ford, nine miles below, are excellent fords. All are inspirited at the idea of a forward movement. Intelligence from Sievenson's Station"

where Gen. Johnson's headquarters are, states the force encamped immediatly bout him at the most is only 5,000. He has sixteen pieces of artillery Of these six are rifled 12 pounders, and two 4 pound howevers of the old king, and six 12 pound howitzers. Of these last, none are rifled. The troops are well drilled, but not so well equipped as curs. They are under very S me ten halls were thrown among them. strict discipline, but seem discintedted.
Two regiments, one of Alabambans and

se of Massis-tppinns, returned to Harper's Ferry this morning, and destroyed the salance of tressel work of the Raifroad -They then came over to the Maryland shore, seized al' the toats they could lay their hands on, either breaking them up ir taking them not of the river. All the Union men of Harper's Ferry were again driven out.

Another skirmish occurred at Seneca. resterday, between Everetr's Battalian and 200 reliefs. Two or three of the latter were killed and a number wounded.

## Claib Jackson heard from.

St. L mis. Jure 30 Religible information from Springfield says the St. Louis regiment of C.1 Seigel. and part of the 5th, Cal Schonon, reached there Sanday hast and Cot Brown's regi ment, the 4 h reserve corps, and a battaliof the 5th, would arrive next day. Set gel's regement started west to off out Jack on, who was last heard from at Smeaton. with 2,000 men only partially armed. is understood that Kansas has guarded all outsets from Miss uri on the borders of Kansas and the Indian territory, which with Seigel's outposts west from Springfield, will entirely hem Jackson in and doubtless result in the capture of his whole

J. P. Knott, Attorney General of Mis ouri, is now prisoner at the arsenal. The Democrat's correspondence says that the Union Home Goards, at the battle at Cole Cump on the 19th inst., lost 26 kelted or wounded, and 23 taken prisoners The prisoners were taken at Warsaw, and liberated on taking the nath not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy The Union force was five bundred, and se

## Ran the Blockade.

Washington, June 29 A gentleman just arrived here from New Orleans reports that a British ship recently rat the blackade, and brought to that port several hundred tons of powder and 20,000

## Took the Gath of Allegiance.

cessionists - all required.

J f rson City, Mo . June 19 Messes M rrison, Mosely and Housson, Some Auditor, State Treasurer, and Rogis of their duties. Attorney General Nort declined to take the outh, and is now a prisoner at the Carmal.

#### Gen. Scott's Plans. New York, Jun 27.

A special to the Times, Washington, 26 h, says: "The reports circulated of a change in the plans of Gere. Scott, and that he will commence active operations against the rebels, are erroreous. than ever removed from a battle. Gen. Scott has no purpose of seeking a general The only conflicts between engagement us and the rebols which are likely to transpire at present are skirmishes r gramme is the concentration of Federal ops in Virginia and the other border States in such large bodies as to make it madoess for the rebels to attempt an attack. While thus intumdating them, the presence t our forces will encourage the loyal citizens to rive in sufficient numbers to prevent any further outrages, cut off their resources ocrease the dissatisfaction in their camps and cause desertion, and, by thus barrassing and demoral zing them, drive them from the border States. Gen. Scott is confident that, this accomplished, the loyalty of the border States is fixed. Then it is his purpose to transport by sea an immense force to operate against the Guif States -They will be landed under the protection of en of-war at the prominent points on the Atlantic and Gulf cousts, and, thus threat ened by the approaches from the sea, the authorities of the different States will at once recall their troops from the main body and thus break up the grand army and make it powerless for any offensive movements. The tragme to in the different States, being then cut off from supplies from the forder States, will be driven to accept terms from Washington. It is no part of the plan, as at present arranged, to attack the debris of the rebel army, or t attempt to retake my of the stolen forts. as the restoration of them will be made one of the conditions dictated to the rebels when they find themselves forced to accept terms. By January he thinks the rebellien will be entirely deleated and the Union reconstructed. Communication has just been had with

Beauregard at Manassas Junction. A lady just from there, who had an interview with Beauregard, says he said it was not his in tention to attack Washington, but to act on the defensive.

"Lieut. Tomokins and command are safe at Alexandria."

New York, June 27. A special to the Herald, Washington, 26th, says: "Reliable information has been received here, expusing a cunningly devised plot of the rebels to possess themseives of the California steamers running to Panama Their plan is to place upon these steamers, as they leave port, a number of men in the capacity of steerage pas sengers, who shall, after getting to sea, time and overpower the crew and seize the By such mar œuvres they hope to possess the treusure transported upon these vessels to repleash their empty treasury, and also to possess them elves of powerful first class steamers to be used bereafter as privateers to prey upon our mmerce This design may have been execut d before this.

"Low Tompkins' cavalry discovered that 2,000 rebels bud advanced to Vienna and established a battery-not, it is the't, for an attack, but to induce the Federal troops to advance to within reach of their concealed batteries."

## Confederate Elections. On Wednesday, the 6th of November

ident and vice president of the Confederate of privateering, and this fact, in connection gress. The presidential electors will meet will meet, if the government at Washingtoe will permit, on the 18th of February, of State and Secretary of War, that points 1862, in Richmond, or in some part of New pretext, and vigilant watch will be kept as Mexico, or wherever it is most convenient coming session of Congress, hence the deand safe. On the next day the presidential sire to force their resignation These re In the evening, America Co, No. I, will ive a grand ball in Young's Hall. Tick—

ive will be counted, and on the 22d day of foolish. They are learning better to be inaugurated, when a good time generally is expected.

In the evening, America Co, No. I, will tenths of the members of the Buffalo Voluments and unknown friend of the recruits in the new art of grand ball in Young's Hall. Tick—

ive will be counted, and on the 22d day of foolish. They are learning better to be inaugurated, when a good time generally is expected.

Vienna's tenths of the members of the Buffalo Voluments are to be inaugurated, when a good time generally is expected.

Vienna's tenths of the members of the purpose of

## Letters from Alton. In Camp, near Alton, Illa,

June 22, 1861 EDS. SIGNAL: - Our j urney from J diet to this place was one complete oration upon a hill, or pastre Williamsroft, and The deputs and platforms at every station were crowded with people of both sexes and every age, who greeted us with cheers, hand-shakes, med many a G d biess you, beys !" while not a few of us were the recipitents of beautiful lequets from the hands of equalty beautiful ladies. From every farm house we were saluted by way ing of handkerchief , and, taking everything into consideration, the people seems to fully appreciate the value of a kind word and a pleasant smile to those who were about to offer up their lives in their

> We arrived at Alten about noon on Wed nesday, and were marched immediately to And such a camp. See a hills and camp. deep guillies, a few scattering bushes and many stumps are the principal teatures in the landscape. There is a pretty strip of woodland upon our right, but we can only look at the cool shade without the privilege of enjoying it. It is occupied by the regof Cal. Ross, and, although our camp is right alongside, a cordon of sent: nels keep us from maxing. But we could stand the heat-which is almost intelerable the miserable location of our camp, the sleeping in crowded tents, the misquitors, in short, anything save the water, from which every soldier devoutly prays to be delivered.

Our health is generally good. There is othing floating around camp, except some vague rumors about a secession camp on the other side of the river, and sundry reports about secession flags flying from housetops at Jersey-Lunding on this side; none of which I suppose have much truth in them. One of our regiments is to be or dered to Missouri in a few days-which one is not known. There have been two or three fights over in Missouri in the last day or two, and our boys are considerably excited at the idea of their close proximity to a hostile shore.

The -- there s unds the reville, and I must to my post, so an retior for this

QUILP. In Camp near Alten, Ille . )

June 21, 1861 DEAR SIGNAL: -- Although not your Special," it has occurred to me that a brief description of our journey here, and f "our camp," might interest you and your readers. Wel , we started, as you know, on the 18th with the kind adien and earnest prayers of the good people of Julier .-And owing to the excellent arrangement of or commissary, and the close attention of the Agent of C A & St. L. R R we all

orrived here in salery.

Our whole way, till we reached Alton, was a splendid evation. Conquerers returning with the spoils of war upon them, could not have met with more heavy greet ings Old ladies, young ladies and little misses joined their fathers, husbands and brothers in shouting us along. The female Seminary located at Monticello, turned out in force to cheer us. It seemed indeed fit, that a town whose name suggests, by assor ciation, the immortal author of our glori ous Declaration of Independence should be patriotic. But, I am surv to say the cuty Alton seemed no way included to join in the grand swell of untional enthusiasm coming up from every town, farm house, corofield and sharry along our way. It is whispered that too many traitors are in the cay, but of this, I cannot say. Well, we are getting somewhat domiculated in our w quarters, primitive in givie and acmodulines as were the dwellings of the Parameter of old

Our greatest lack is good water. The hearth of our regiment is good. The most brigs and gun loads and seven it to day, and will enter upon the discharge Your correspondent extracted from a solfiers throat this morning. There are encamped here besides us, the 15th regiment, at. Turner c amounting; the 17th, Cal Ress, and the Hecker regiment, I paid a visit to the German boys yesterday, and found them a nome looking set of same ... Col. Hocker seems every mach a seldier The first night here, he was att a mest the whole night, instructing in person his sen timels. The are jet dismute of teats, making shift with blankers, and the branches of trees to h per thousaires -The brave old Col replied as to their deauntion, that they were only step-chades feit to say no, not so li you fig a for our flag, you shall be our landbers, Junt heurs to our inheritance with us. Our b ye are all doing well, and our officers appear every way equal to their duties. Capt Barrleson has not yet arrived here. Capt Historbrant is making a nuble - facer are much attacked to him C l. March is

winning the confidence of his command The boys all say, lead us on to Miss uri, a, on, to the Balize, we are ready. And y the way let me tell you, that yesterday Capts Hilderbrant, Frishes and Wol with detachments each, marched to the Mississippi for a grand undress bath, then was that your correspondent played the st Licurenaut, carried the Dema-cus blade d sripped "left." The boys took the Mississippe in the name of the U.S. and eir fists at Missouri. And so en thusiastic were we all, that Capt. Halder brant made a grand minie charge on Catt Frishe, up to their chius to water. N But, Mr. Segual, I will close ms jottings. We are all turpy and consepted, sittingh some often say, we are not " Camp G odell, with its glori us spring. hope the 20th regiment will be found qual to their responsibilities, and that J iet will not be ashamed of for representa-

Yours for our whole country, CHAPLAIN.

#### CAMP P. PE June 28, 1861. EDITORS SIGNAL: We have at just got comfortably situated

our new camp. The only accident which has happened since the format on of this Regiment occured yesterday evening. As the companies were forming for Batallion drill, a young man of Captian H +kme' Cy., serzed a musket and playfully sampped it at a private camed Titus, when it discharged, the ball entering his right hip passing through and completely tear ing off the face of a man by the name of Smith, who was eating supper in a tent close by. Titus may live, but Smith cannot. The sight was harrible and caused two men to faint away, one of whom was our Chaplain, Mr Button. It may be a good lesson, for the boys have been fre quently cautioned about the too careless use of their fire arms.

It is intently but here, and were it not for the pleasant groves which surround us we would be very uncomfortable. As I write, it is reported that two of the men belonging to the 17th Reg stationed here, were killed on the Missouri share last night, but as to the truth of it I cannot state. A party has gone to investigate.

RAILEOAD ACCIDENT -On Wednesday dicrinent a young man named Wilson, employed on a gravel train on the Chicago and St. Louis ratiroud, near this city, met with a very scraous accident. In attempt ing to get on the cars wholst in motion, he and the cars passed over one leg. crushed it so badly that amputation became necessary; whilst his other toot was dread fully crushed Dr. McArthur, assisted by Drs Davis and H Woodroff, performed the next, will be held the first election for it's amputation and dressed the wounds - True

> Desperate exertions are being made the altra war, blood and thunder Reutilicans, to drive Seward and Cameron out of the Cabinet. The brawlers of the Greely and Garrison school affect to see something in the conduct of the Secretary to the possibility of a compromise at the would fall to pieces from incapacity.

Proclamations by Gen Pillon Louisville, June 27 The suit testing the legality of the blockade of the Nushvile road yearers withdrawn by the shippers prescuing it is generally understood that Mr. Guth. President of the road, will assume the h president of the sponsibility and decline receiving freight quiles the collector's permit accompany Large quantities of contraband Pole are said to go over the road to ithis Kentucky towns, theree to Techesee. Two fugitive slare were raught the Corydon, Indians, were returned to ke.

tucky yesterday. There was no excitose whatever at the arrest. Maj r Gen, Pillow issues two proclams, in a the Memphis Bulletin of the 24 One recalls the order that whokey and bacco be distributed with the rations B save he gave the order on his own top silality, supp sing the military board and allow it, knowing the s ldie's were gette men and used to pienty of whisky aid a

The other proclamation states that a debts due the North are now by law to the State, and are declared seized red a questered, and, in reprisal for the ilent enzure by the people of the North banks are required to state what amount stocks is owned by the enemies of a State, and merchants, brekers, lade and all so indebted are required to me to the Adjutant General, and meaning, ordered to puy such indebtedness to State only. These reports are returns July 10th.

A letter to the Journal from Betiville, Ky., says that two military em jus of Christian county were sent to Clarke Tenn., and took the oath of the Souls Confederacy. They afterwards total the late election

## Government to Sustain Settl ern Union Men. Washington, June 2

It is ascertained, on reliable author that it is the fixed determination of government to fully sustain and proba their constitutional and legal right those citizens of Tennessee who, is me devotion to the Union, are new strugge to wrest their State from the hands at usurpers ; to defend all loyal States and parts thereof claiming to have second afford them every protection agame. mestic violence, insurrection or intuite Government will furnish the citates such States the means necessary fe se protection and preservation, and, if her ed to be unable to delend thenes against their invaders and oppressor, speedily come to their aid with men arms in sustaining the constituted me ties of the United States,

The Posteffice Department, in copela tion of the levalts of the cuizers of Tennessee has made arrangements fets nishing them increased postal facing. The matis will hereafter be sent then Cincinnati instead of Louisville.

#### Attack of Fleets upon las Batteries. An attack by water upon a land less has rarely succeeded -- never, innered a

the hand latteries have been senmanned and affectually used. Theta ing are instances: In 1792, a large French squairs tacked the small and deliposates I nach ut Capturi, and were defeated In 1794, two English ships, with hun red and six guns, were repeld

or e gus in barbette and a garrent men, at a little village in the bay of he tetle, in the island of Corsten. 1797. Neisen,'s whole first was me by the lew gunes in the buttery of hi Cinz, in Tenneriffe. In 1798, the French flotilly of \$50

on the island of Marcos, with (wale and fitts men and f arteen gais. In 1805, the English garrison mond R ex; near P rt R yal Biy, an aundred men and filteen guis, rep-French squadron of two seventy-two

simps, a frigate and a brig. In 1808, a French land lattery cuns, year F rt Trinitiad, door English seventy four gun ship sides In 1814, Fort Frederick or

Scheidt, with one howt 2 r. su eso ed the at sok of a French est In 1776 Fort Moultrie, with only ty six guns, repelled the British h to hundred and severty gmes In 1814 a barbet e barrery of counder and two 18 pounder game at gion, repelled a British fleet of me died and thirry-four guns.

In a lattery the guts are fred for immoveable platt rm, and can bear y aimed. The earth or stone wall enerrable and incombustible. To are protected. In a vessel the gurs and mes ar centrated, and hence much expect guns are fired from an oscillating ensequence of the motion of the and hence line their range. These

but frail bulwarks, whose spines

more destructive that shot, while ter

#### der or rigging may be damaged sti render her ununmageable. Letter from John Miner B

New York Jes The Tribune gives extracts from from John M. B ats to that journal Washington, June 24 He says: great danger I arrived here as a st of Congress," as he announced in candidate from the Richmond dien received 170 votes, which, there bet deposition, elected him. The letter that the southern insurrection is all gasp, while negro insurrection and where threatened. Mr. Bo to may regard has sent a circular Sub s "If the cotton States do not are equip 100,000 men in six week, ost. Our troops in Virginia srelepressing insurrections among the and, but for this the desire to see We ton in ruins would long since her

gratified."

Newspaperdom. Not a day passes that does not see the suspension of newspapers bitte posed to be on a good foundation the National Intelligencer stated to day that it had reached a crist was absolutely necessary to its of that aid should be rendered to if north, every one was taken by set Persons familiar with new-papers stood, of course, that as the last circulated largely in the souther and as all postal communication . ff. it must be seri usty affected. one dreamed that it was in darget pension. Yesterday, the Lexistic Express, which had been reached listed f r twenty-in e years, always and I r some time daily, contained of its suspension "for the want dis go forward with it." it took as by though not long before that time it itor princed at the same place as tinued for a like reason. Dogos have gone under in this state, for# the same reason. When a newspiit is known and heralded-but & which the times have made in the of business, is not half so great as to every calling and trade. They without anybody being the wind, have no direct connection with the but if any one will lack round and foundries, the fectories, the mele the mechanic shops, and the mechanic laturers themselves all idle, the

Republican. A new maneuver in military not laid down in Hardes or Sentil is suggested. The Dayton Languagests that Gen. McClellan sha

or.

derstand the full effect of this

upon the interests of the people.